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Monsieur Dupin at Albany.

Mr. SHONTS's promise that the public rvice corporations will not only refrain om opposing the Public Utilities bill, at will also do their best to render fective its provisions after the measure ilinear English. It is not Mr. SHONTS'S ault that Monsieur C. AUGUSTE DUPIN hould now be wondering whether this ubterranean character in short, should e trying to put himself inside of Mr. HONTS'S mind.

ustrious progenitor of all the Lecons nd ail the Sherlock Holmeses run somehing like this: "The corporation presient perpetually errs by being too deep too shallow for the matter in hand. Mr. SHONTS deep or is he shallow? any a schoolboy is a better reasoner han some of these captains of industry. knew one about eight years of age hose success at guessing the game of Even or odd? - that is, the game of Really for the bill or against it?' attracted universal admiration.

* The game," continued Monsieur Du-IN, carefully depositing his tumbler pon the edge of the Ten Eyek bar, "is mple and is played with marbles. One layer holds in his hand a number of hese toys and demands of another whether the number is odd or even, or thether he is for the bill or against it. the case may be. If he guesses right, he guesser wins one; if wrong, he loses ne. The boy to whom I ailude won all the marbles in the school. " Of course." Monsieur Dupin went on.

racefully short circuiting the replenhed tumbler, "he had some principle of guessing, and this lay in rare observaion and admeasurement of his opponent For example, an innocent simpleton is opponent, and holding up his closed and, asks, 'Are they even or odd?' Our schoolboy replies 'Odd,' and loses, out upon the second trial he wins, for then he says to himself: The simpleton ad them even upon the first trial, and is amount of cunning is just sufficient o make him have them odd upon the econd. The simpleton remembers the Eighty Cent Gas bill. I will therefore guess odd.' He guesses odd and wins.

"Now," continued the great grandfather of all the analytical detectives. with a simpleton a degree above the lirst, he would have guessed thus. This ellow finds that in the first instance guessed odd, and in the second he will ropose to himself, upon the first imdse, a simple variation from even to dd, as did the first simpleton; but then second thought will suggest that this too simple a variation, and finally he will decide upon putting it even, as beore. I will therefore guess even.' He esses even and wins.

"This mode of reasoning." proceeded Ionsieur Dupin at Albany, "in its st analysis is merely an identification of the reasoner's intellect with that of his opponent. When you wish to find out how wise or how stupid, or how ood or how wicked is any one, or what are his thoughts at the moment, fashion the expression of your face as accurately s possible in accordance with the exression of his, and then wait to see what houghts or sentiments arise in your aind or heart, as if they matched or comared with the expression

This simple principle of the astute choolboy," said Monsieur Durin as he urned to greet a group of eminent leglators, "lies at the bottom of all the parious profundity which has been ttributed to ROCHEFOUCAULD, to LA RUYERE, to MACHIAVELLI and to PAT-RICK MCCARREN."

Those who passed at that moment ondered at the facial contortions which attended the efforts of the Senators and ssemblymen then present to fashien the expression of their countenances as accurately as possible in accordance with the expression of the highly respectable and apparently straightforward president of the Interborough-Metropolitan.

A Close Call for the President.

The Governor of California turns out to beed bigger and eafer man than the Mayor of San Francisco, with whom Japanese laborers in consideration of the schools of San Francisco.

In spite of the good faith of President ROOSEVELT, as shown by the amendment he procured to the Ammigration bill investing him with authority to exclude Japanese with passports for other territory than the continental United States, and in spite of the solemn pledges of the Board of Education, which is controlled by Mr. SCHMITZ and his friends, the California Legislature presumed to armed with an act of Congress, and was about to enact a new school law general in its scope but "aimed at the Japanese judgment, when the President appealed the awkward situation-to pull the fat out

of the fire. "Please secure suspension of further telegraphed the President. But the whom it deems responsible for the have been far more disastrous than it military gunluses of his age.

letter will not be needed. The Governor "rushed" a message to the Legislature. and in the twinkling of an eye school bill and referendum went into the waste | the verdict in this case, but when the paper basket. Bigger than SCHMITZ or the Governor looms the President. The incident is illuminating in more ways person as being specifically responsible and excluding the Japanese is evidently a fungus growth, or it would not collapse at the pointing of the Presidential index finger. For the President there is the lesson that it does not profit him to bar-2 00 | gain with an indicted demagogue like s oo SCHMITZ, who represents nothing but sand lots sentiment. The incident also | negligence on their part. The board of emphasizes the difficulty of avoiding by | directors of a railroad company cannot diplomacy a question of State police power, even when Congress tries to hold up the President's hands.

We see that our relations with Japan as regards the treatment of her children | management of the road must be confined in the public schools of California are really at the mercy of the labor dema- in the broadest sense. It is their duty to gogues and their allies the politicians who fill the upholstered chairs in the State House at Sacramento. The agreement which the President made with SCHMITZ does not bind the State Legislature, and should the labor unions become dissatisfied at any time with Mr. is become a law, was expressed in rec- Roosevell's exercise of the power of excluding laborers the agitation to proscribe and exclude the Japanese will become more acute than ever. If the eans cooperation with Governor HUGHES President can get the Legislature of opposition of the most strenuous if California off his hands he will have two of care in this respect, then they become years of grace as it meets bienniallyfor negotiation with the Japanese Government. But the spectre of bad faith The cogitations at Albany of the on the part of SCHMITZ and his backers will still be a nightmare to him.

For the Senate to Decide.

The question involved in the Police bill now before the Senate is: Shall the city run the police force, or shall the inspectors of police run the city? For several years complete control of the police force has been in the hands of the inspectors. The results of their administration are not unknown. They have not maintained an efficient constabulary. They have not enforced the laws imparout of the department. They have grown rich in unexplained ways.

With this record to condemn the present system, the Senate is asked to authorize the adoption of another, under which the officers directly accountable to the citizens shall have power to carry out their policies. The proposed changes would make the Mayor and his appointees responsible for the performances of the policemen in fact as well as in name. They would destroy the unauthorized conditions that thwart and frustrate the efforts of honest Commissioners to obey the wishes of the citizens.

It is significant that no argument worths of consideration has been advanced in opposition to the pending bill. It has been described as "humiliating" to a number of individuals, and it has been condemned on "sentimental" grounds. There is, in fact, no sound argument against it Will the consideration of these objections outweigh in the minds of the Senators at Albany the welfare and needs of the city of New York?

An Ignorant Coroner.

Ever since Shakespeare wrote "Hamacteristic of the office is no less manifest at the present time than it was when the Prince of Denmark talked with the gravediggers. A living example is to be of The Bronx, who presided over the inquest growing out of the recent accident at Woodlawn on the electric line of officer has already called forth considerable deserved criticism, the injustice shown toward the directors of the railroad company under the particular circumstances of the case has not been sufficiently emphasized.

The Coroner's jury found that the accident was caused by one of the rails being forced out of its proper place by the impact of the train, which was running at a speed in excess of a rate which has proved to be safe for such a train on such a curve as existed at the point where it left the track; and the jury reached the conclusion "that the New York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company did not take safe and proper precautions to guard its passengers at this point, and consequently were culpably negligent, and that the responsibility for the existing conditions seems to be divided between the construction and the operating departments."

No particular person or persons were specified or indicated by the inquisition as responsible for the death of the passengers whose death was the subject of the inquest. It is true the finding pointed to the railroad corporation as primarily liable for the condition of the track and the management of the train which resulted in the disaster. The declaration by the jury to the effect that the blame appeared to lie between the construction and the operating departments of the railroad company meant, of course, that whatever negligence was President. ROOSEVELT agreed to exclude attributable to the corporation was to be ascribed to the agency of some persons belonging to one or the other of those departments. In no wise did it suggest that the directors personally were blameworthy. Yet the Coroner proceeded at once to declare that he would hold all the members of the board personally responsible, and by some remarkable interpretation of his legal powers he announced that they would be paroled in the custody of their counsel until they appeared before him and were admitted to bail. Subsequently he thought better come between the Mayor of San Francisco of this, and under the advice of the and the President of the United States | District Attorney appears to have abandoned any effort to proceed against the

directors. The section of the Code of Criminal and to adopt a resolution referring exclu- Procedure relating to the arrest of parsion to the voters of California for their ties charged with criminal liability by the verdict of a Coroner's jury authorby telegraph to Governor Giller to save izes such arrest only where the party within the power of the railroad comcommitting the act has been "ascertained" by the inquisition; that is to say, where the jury by its verdict points deed would be plain enough without such action until receipt of letter from me," out the particular person or persons admission, the fracture of this rail would

negligent killing of the person whose Coroner asked the jury, after the verdict verdict we have decided on. We have nothing more to add."

The injustice of a verdict against the directors personally in a case of this kind tending to show some actual personal be expected actually to supervise in person the operation of the line as a whole or the makeup and movements of any particular train. Their functions in the to the business of general supervision exercise the highest degree of care in the selection of the persons to whom they committhe construction of the line and the rolling stock, and whom they intrust with the operation of the road. Beyond this they cannot be reasonably expected to go. If they fail in either respect, if it appears that they have not exercised the diligence which the law exacts in the selection of those to whom the actual management of the line is committed, and an accident results by reason of their want justly subject to condemnation and may prosecution: but in the absence of personal negligence such as we have indicated they are neither blameworthy in fact nor should they be subject to public or official denunciation.

The Poetry of Food

Inspired by certain recent observations in THE SUN touchin' on and anpertainin' to that halcvon dish cabbage and pigtails, quite a number of our most important correspondents have called attention to various other dairfties of more or less virtue and comfortable substance. We wish to state, however, tially. They have not kept corruption that we know all about jowl and spinach, roast possum stuffed with sweet potatoes and country bacon smothered in red beans. No one pretending to the faintest knowledge of good cheer will be ignorant in these respects. Every discerning bon vivant has them at his palate's end. One and all they are ineffable. We admit everything and proceed. But the greatest, the most toothsome

and sustaining of all dishes is the gombo filé one encounters in New Orleans-not at public eating houses, but in private residences. It is a strange yet halcyon compound of five different integers, each cooked separately and afterward joined in a most delectable and fragrant mess. There are fried chicken, broiled bacon, stewed oysters, peppers and smothered onions, all prepared with unutterable skill. These one by one are emptied into a pot of most celestial "stock," and then, when the conglomeration is complete for service, the presiding genius of the kitchen pours into the ecstatic confection a shower of fine green dust-the powdered leaf of the sassafras-and there you have a plate that would have made LUCULLUS gasp in simple wonder. There is none like it, nor shall be till our summers are deceased make asses of themselves. This char- Jambalaya, made of rice, pepper, sausage and the breasts of ducks, is well enough in its way-sublime, indeed, until you have breathed the atmosphere of gombo file-but the fact remains. Partake of found in Coroner A. F. SCHWANNECKE that, and all other dishes are as leather and prunella in the discriminating mouth. Even the papabotte in June, when the Spanish fly on which it feeds is fattest the New York Central and Hudson River | and most meritorious, is not to be com-Railroad. Although the conduct of this pared with gombo file concocted by a gifted hand.

It has been consumed by grateful and rejoicing thousands. Poets have felt inspired to odes and madrigals. The late JOSEPH JEFFERSON once delivered himself of an apostrophe to the papabotte-an outburst of such weird, such superhuman beauty that Tom OCHILTREE and BILLY FLORENCE wept aloud, and even the flintiest Philistine about the board was visibly affected. But Mr. JEFFERSON was a troubadour par excellence over the nuts and wine, and he had never known gombo file. The papabotte on toast, with Pape Clement or Chablis on the side represented the noblest morsel in his long experience. Had he been familiar with the other thing and sung of it according to its worth, JOHN CHAMBERLIN'S old banquet hall would have changed into a rustling wood, and fauns and hamadryads would have thronged into its chequered aisles to dance to that impassioned melody.

Gombo file is the realization of all terrestrial dreams. Go South, old man! Inform, recuperate and fortify your system!

Railway Speed as a Factor of Danger.

In explanation of the derailment of the train at Tivoli the official statement of the result of an investigation made by the general manager is as follows:

" At the time of the accident the train was only making twenty miles an hour, as the engineer had slowed down to adjust a part of the locomotive. The breaking of a rail caused the wreck. It was of 100 pounds weight, rolled in 1904 at the Carnegie works. It broke because of a concealed flaw, something that cannot be discovered by any test except actual wear. To make sure that the rall was defective it was relaid at the same spot and the wreck. ing train was sent over it. The rail broke again, proving that it was brittle. If the train had been going at a high rate of speed there would have

Assuming, as we do, the correctness of this statement, including the impossibility of ascertaining the latent defect in the rail which broke by any test now known to science, it would seem to follow as a necessary inference that the higher the rate of speed of a railway train, even on the best equipped and best managed lines, the greater the liability to serious and fatal accidents. Here at Tivoli the train was wrecked by a rail of the best construction owing to a defect undiscoverable by any means pany to employ, and according to the admission of the railway officials, as in-

death is the subject of the inquiry. Not had been proceeding at a high rate of only was there no such ascertainment by speed instead of running only twenty miles an hour

The conclusion may not be agreeable was rendered, whether it would name any to those who desire to travel fast, but these facts lead irresistibly to the conthan one. The agitation for proscribing | for the disaster, the jurymen answered | clusion that there must always be a through their foreman: "No; this is the decrease of safety with the increase of speed in railroad travel.

> The vacancy in the Street Cleaning Deartment which "Captain" BILL EDWARDS is manifest, in the absence of evidence of Princeton has been asked by the Mayor to fill must be a very large one if the foothall referee is to fit into it. Some of the incompetents will be disqualified when Mr. EDWALDS reports for duty.

> > Major PENROSE'S friends, especially Major A. P. BLOCKSOM, who reported to the War Department that Captain BILL McDon-ALD of the Texas Rangers was so brave that "he would charge hell with a bucket of water," must feel relieved to hear that discreet friends have prevailed upon the Captain not to molest Major PENROSE for uttering fighting language about him. The Major has troubles enough without being charged by the Captain.

Mr. BRYAN's price for a lecture to the ommittee of arrangements of the Central Pennsylvania Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church was as long as its name. From Altoona comes the report that the great man's figure was larger than "a whole ear's salary of some of the ministers." No doubt the Conference burns with resentment, for Mr. BRYAN is a preacher too, render themselves liable to criminal and has filled pulpits in many lands. The clergymen had a right to half rates from him of all men in public life. But there is this to be said for Mr. BRYAN: he is a gentleman farmer, and his squashes and butter beans, which the clergymen get free, cost him many hours of declamation on the platform.

> In recent years there has been a tendency to com-nations of capital to carry forward the work of r industrial development.—From an address of tions of capital to carry lorwald industrial development. From an address of the line Charles Warren Fairbanks to the In

The Vice-President has resumed his canvass for the Republican nomination with characteristic dash and originality.

are being knitted together as by hooks steel, and your interests are our interests.—From a speech of Speaker Cannon to the Forto Ricans.

The knitting with books of steel that Uncle Joe talked about suggests crochet work; it was not in his best vein. No doubt he was embarrassed by the thought that the President's recommendation of citizenship for the Porto Ricans had not been taken seriously by Congress.

ADDRESSING THE ENVELOPE. Disastrops Failure of the "Improvements"

Now Advocated. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Your Balti more correspondent. H. E. Warner, who sug-gests what he calls "a new system of addressing velopes," must be a very young man, and one with very little experience of post office business or he would have saved bimself the trouble of rush ing into print. The idea which he thinks so mert tous, of putting the name of the town on the top line, followed by the State, and leaving the name and street for the last, preferably the lower left hand corner, was a fad just twenty-five years ago. Not only was this suggested and tried in 1883, but Mr. Warner's own town was the place where it originated and was most widely used. Another urious thing about it is that it was a Baltimore anufacturer's experience that was the first means stopping the practice.

It appears that in the sorting of letters in the rst place the mail clerks have become so accus-med to looking at the bottom of the envelope that it is just as easy for them to look there as at the top. But when the letters come to the carrier who delivers them, he has a bunch in his hand, and turns them over by the upper edges, so that it is into a bag as he finds its mail route, and has a clear lew of the whole face of the next letter on the top of the pile. Not so with the letter carrier who

ence. He had a large number of customers in the furniture trade, and these usually get together in about the same locality in large towns. Two these firms happened to be on the same street Loutsville, Ky., and the Baltimore house had occasion to send to each of them, by the same mail. involces for goods. It also happened that one of these firms was buying at a lower price than the other. Now, when the letter carrier got round to this street with his bundle of letters and saw Louisville, Ky., "at the top of one, he peeked down that firm's other letters. Happening to catch sight of another letter addressed in the same new fangled way, and with the same address return on t, he stuck it with the other and delivered both to he same house, and they in turn opened both and found out that better quotations were being made

When the matter was explained to the Baltimore house, orders were at once given to quit that new style of addressing envelopes, the post office auporities having very kindly shown that such things were likely to be repeated any day.

As I was the one who addressed the envelopes

and as I was also appointed a committee of one to investigate the matter, I trust that you will ve that I know what I am talking abou BROOKLYN, March 11. BILL CLERK.

Educating the Masses.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN Sir: It is quite nusing that Mr. Warner of Baltimore should fancy for a moment that he could teach New York anything new. The scheme of having the name of town and State in advance of the street and name of party addressed on letters, &c., is quite an old affair in "little old New York." I tried it more than stx years ago for about two years, sending out from fifty to two hundred letters a day in con-ection with the company of which I am president addressed the way suggested. While I agree with him, it did not find favor.

Now, if we could educate the masses to all mail matter in that way, I am sure it would the right thing, but like the phohetic spelling t will have to be put one side until such time as we may meet the cooperation of the masses, JOHN NELSON GIBBS, M. D.

Help for the Mail Clerks.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-SIF: The propo tion of H. E. Warner to address letters first he city and State or the city residence would only onfuse the post office employees, who are in the nabit of looking at the bottom, not at the top of he envelope

Some, like myself, double underscore the State and underscore the city, which helps guide the eye E. G. H. NEW YORK, March 11.

Opportunity for Women Reformers.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-SIE: H. P. 'arner's "new system of addressing envelopes vas explotted a dozen or more years ago and had me little vogue, but soon went into disuse because ostal clerks had become so habituated to the old ethod of address that the new caused delay rather than progress. So with persons addressing letters hey were accustomed to the old way and took it

n preference. Theoretically the proposed way is the m ational, but people are not always rational in the natter of their habits, moral, mental or physical The only plan by which the new method can ever be brought to adoption is to get the women started n it: that is, make it a matter of fashion. If New ork women of wealth, who are the arbiters of fashion, could be induced to address their letters that manner, and have it duly noted among e other women of the land, the old method would peedily he relegated to the bas beens. As before tated, habit is second nature to everybody omen fashion is first nature. POSTAL. NEW YORK, March 12.

Enlogy on a Late Congressman.

From the Congressional Record. Mr. Rixey did not possess the brilliant qualities mind that made Patrick Henry the first orator of his time and Robert E. Lee one of the greatest

was if the train under which it broke FOLLOWING MR. BRYAN'S LEAD. THE SUBMERGED INDIVIDUAL.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Senator Beveridge has surrendered to Mr. Bryan! He attested his own capitulation at the From an address to the Chantavana Se Indiana Society dinner on March 6, when

he said: The States cannot control the buccaseers of siness -so the nation is going to control them. and this for the benefit of the enormous majority

of all business men who are not buccaneers. Classifying as Dick Turpins and Macheaths the me; of business in our country who have endeavored to conduct their affairs as permitted and encouraged to do by the men of the generation that made and adopted the Federal Constitution was rather striking as a partisan hit. Hereafter no one need read the debate between the two, Bryan and Beveridge, over the powers "delegated" to Congress, for he of Indiana has surrendered to him of Nebraska. The obeisance of Beveridge, who at the close of the last Congress seemed to be the mouthpiece of the President, displacing him of Massachusetts, would not be so significant if it did not follow a long procession of eminent leaders in the Republican party who have bent the knee to Mr. Bryan since 1900.

A long memory will be useful here if it aids us to recall what went on about the time of Mr. Bryan's second campaign for the White House, when his only remedy for trusts and restraint of trade was a law forbidding any corporation created by a State to do business in another State unless it received a Federal license, to be given on condition that all its "water" was squeezed out and the corporation was not and would never be a monopoly. Every import similar to a monopoly made trust article was to go on the customs free list.

A report of Mr. Bryan's October speech n Madison Square Garden on monopolies, restraint of trade and delegation of power to Congress by the people of the several States should be found and read again. He argued for the doctrine, subsequently announced by a Federal Circuit Court of Appeals for the State of Washington in the red shingles case (102 Fed. Rep., page 596), which was to the effect that if manufacturers of red shingles fix a price for sales exclusively in the State they are liable in damages to a person outside the State who alleges injury to his business by such a price. That was much as if Beveridge and Bryan, both being of Nebraska, fixed a price for their lectures or speeches in that State, and some one in Indiana, annoyed by the price, sued them under the anti-trust law to recover dam-

The Madison Square Garden speech and others by Bryan in 1900 went the whole length of Federal corporations, or licenses, to regulate State railways and trade as well as to prevent monopolies, but Senator Beveridge denied about the same time in Columbus, Neb., that trusts were anything more than "great combinations of capital designed to simplify and unify business." He commended department stores and the "Big Four" railway system. He insisted that the Federal Constitution did not permit the only one possible way of regulating trusts that he knew of.

Mr. Bryan argued in 1900 that Congress could so use its power to regulate commerce "among the States" as to control prices, trade and monopolies inside of each State, Senator Beveridge denied that, as did nearly all Republicans. He and they insisted that if such control within each State is expedient, then a constitutional amendment must be obtained delegating more power to Congress. Hence Republicans in the House endeavored in vain to carry an amendment to that effect.

The Republican leaders denounced in 1900 Mr. Bryan's plan to prevent monopoly by railways and trusts, much as they did 16 to 1, his anti-imperialism and his advocacy of free trade; but by and by, when had restored the prosperity lost in 1893 and increased the number and size of big corporations and monopolies of every sort, Republican leaders and lawvers, like Attorney-General Knox on October 14, 1902, began to take kindly to the Bryan plan.

The trouble, as President Roosevelt said to Congress in 1904, was in exercising patience "with an argument that such matters should be left to the States," even although admitted by him in 1901 to be "the constitutional rule." Secretary Root said in Utica as recently as last November o see the name, and having found it he put it with | that "overcapitalization is an evil people liarly within the control of State Governments," but what is in the White House air to-day regarding that subject? It is annoying that the States can control something, but probably it would be more irritating if Congress and the President controlled everything from the cradle to the grave.

Mr. Bryan's Populist and Democratio national platforms of 1896 and 1900 overtopped the extreme federalism of the days of John Adams. No Republican national platform has yet indorsed it. And yet one has read reports of Southern Democratic Senators in Washington recently asking President Roosevelt to give back to them their platform, which they said he was executing. Some Republican leaders sit in the breeching against national ownership of railways, but the whip of party patronage will probably soon put an end to that. In the language of the English racetrack. Bryan, like Eclipse,

"is first, and the rest nowhere." NEW YORK, March 12. FLANEUR.

Another Insolence of Wealth.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: I lately noticed a paragraph in a newspaper stating that an elderly man of moderate means in an Ohio town lost a fine set of whiskers by an explosion of gas blowing them off. The accident left him, as he pathetically remarked, "with no hope at his age of ever raising another crop." He received in set-tlement of the damage the paltry sum of \$101. Why the odd dollar was added, unless by way of insalt, I cannot understand.

However, the point I desire to make is this: Supposing one of our aged millionaires had met with such a fatality to a growth of whisters that he felt a great pride and affection for, do you imagine for a moment that he would have been put of with such a contemptible award? Not much! would have taken a good round million at least to have appeased his wrath and grief. I have my self a mustache which I have carried forty-five of my seventy years. I would not part with it for \$5,000, and I am far from wealthy

The peculiar incident I have related, although comparatively unimportant in itself, is really one of a multitude of potent evidences constantly ocurring that a poor man has no show whatever in our courts, where sentiment has the least bear W. G. B.

NEW YORK, March 12,

Where the Responsibility Lies.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN -Sir: The rest sibility for the condition of the streets and the general breakdown of the Department of Street Cleaniag, aside from the question of snow removal. Is up to George B. McClellan, our Mayor. Ever since his redection he has been engaged in a petty fight with Murphy, and in the hope of winning out has stuck at nothing. Consequently he has turned the department over to the politicians, with the result that a street sweeper, and especially one at work, is a rare sight. The men simply do not work. The Commissioner is an honest man but phlegmatic He cannot make his men work, but he doesn't

NEW YORK, March 12.

From the Fredonia Consor. All will sympathize with Col. U. S. Johnson ! the loss of a Jersey cow last week Monday. She was seven years old and extra fine.

Impressive Warning of the Bangers of Overgovernment

of Bullato he Justice John Woodward of the Appliate Division of the Supreme Court. It is underiable that the despot, if he be benevolent, can accomplish more good than the divided and myriad minded many. An unwise and precipitate de nooracy can, on the other hand, degenerate into that worst of despotisms, an irresponsible and

selfish oligarchy which appropriates all of the benefits and denies every burden. And such, it must be confessed, is the present attitude of many of our overgrown corporations. They have been intrusted with the welfare of the people, and have abused their trust. They have become pirates, where they should have remained benefactors. They have destroyed competition till with monopolistic greed they have robbed the public for their own enrichment. They have desecrated the law, which is the conscience of the State. They have not remembered what they should never have forgotten, that old admonition still to be seen on a church in Venice: "Around this temple let the merchant's law be just, his weights true and his covenants faithful."

It is well, then, that they should be controlled and regulated. It is time to drive the money changers out of the temple and to substitute for the worship of gold the

worship of character. On whom, then, shall our salvation depend if not upon the individual? The many will never make the attempt to regain their lost rights unless they are led by a man.

And the man will come. Comes the crisis, he will not be found wanting. There s always the great personality who shall lead his people out of the wilderness to the promised land. He may not be one of the shining intellectuals, he may not be one of those subtle and brilliant advocates that stand arrayed in behalf of private interests against the cause of the people; but he will have that quality of manliness which inspires confidence.

Beware of those that provoke the storm that they may reap the rainbow. If, then, those corporations which have sprung like mushrooms from the decay of public virtue reveal such appalling defects, can we expect that the State, when it shall have become, as many desire, a universal corporation, will prove otherwise? Is not the danger in proportion to the size of the monopoly? Will not such a solution tend to crush that sense of individuality and that civic consciousness which is our

sole refuge ? Society owes to each his opportunity. It is the supreme duty of the State to inspire ambition. To thwart, to limit, or to exclude by legislation the enterprise of the individual, is to deaden the world's capacity for progress. To quench the spark of personality is to impoverish the whole ocial organization.

To attempt by law, therefore, to limit all men, irrespective of skill, endeavor or attainment, to a common wage would be as fatuous as it is unjust. Personality; indeed, can be subject only to the laws of nature. Needless to say, the souls of men are not amenable to statistics. You may measure material results; you can never calculate the aspirations of the mind.

To bring about the readjustment of social conditions many fantastic remedies are proposed but there can be no panacea for political ills. The law never rises higher than its source. Our hope, then, is in the education of the public through the individual.

It is for you and for me to decide whether public opinion shall become a despotism The aim of democracy is, I take it, equality before the law, and to guarantee to each his personal liberty-the liberty to be himself. When upon this shall be superimposed a burden of restrictions, hedging the in dividual about with "thou shalt" and "thou shalt not," then surely democracy will exist only in name. Every law, therefore, which encroaches upon your persons prerogative as a man and as a citizen is a usurpation of your individuality. To submerge the identity of the person in the mass is to destroy all possibility for progress This applies to us all. The ordinary man, indeed, may possess qualities far greater than those of the same nature in his more distinguished brother, yet it is to the exceptional faculties of the few than the

orld must look for its advancement. To give encouragement to personality to kindle by opportunities for reward the incentive to labor, and to nourish tenderly the progressive intellect, this should be at least one of the chief functions of government.

Householders' Responsibilities.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Can you inform the writer if there is a law compelling the own ers or tenants of dwellings to make gutters or remove snow from the streets? Saturday morning a policeman came to my house and informed m wife that it was necessary and compulsory on ou part to make a gutter in the street, and intimated that we were liable to fine for not so doing. I assert that the taxpayers have nothing to do with the cleaning of the streets other than paying

into the city treasury money for that purpose The streets are supposed to come under the super vision of the Street Cleaning Department, householders should not be required to do what the city is paid for doing or not doing. They might with equal propriety be asked to clean the streets and to remove askes and garbage. What are the street sweepers doing now? Where are they? None are in sight in my neighbor

Ashes and garbage have not been removed in many days from the areas of houses in my block, and th insightly spectacle of cans of refuse of all kinds is the best evidence of the incompetency and neglect of the Street Cleaning Department reform is sadly needed in this branch of the city service. Money enough is appropriated, if honestly used, to do the work properly. NEW YORK, March 12.

By a city ordinance "every owner, lessee tenent, occupant or other person having charge of any building or lot of ground" in New York city is compelled to clear the side walks and gutters abutting thereon within eight hours after a fall of snow, and if any person neglects this duty he is liable to a fine The ordinance is not an unreasonable one and it is to be regretted that it is not enforced rigidly.

The Lemon in Ealing Church.

To the Editor of The Sun-Sir: The following may shed some light on that classic phrase "Hand him a lemon," and is to be found in the Rawlinson M. S. (389 b) preserved in the Bodleian Library Mark W. Bullen in "Middlesex and Heris N

and Q." states-it is a "Note on Ealing Church Taken Somewhere About 1735"—"Ad fin. September, 1728, Eling, a noted maiden gentlewoman of 64 years of age, was buried here and by her directions in a white satin wrapper, faced with cherry colour, white stik stockings with red clocks and white shoes, a laced mobb and cherry colour knott. with a lemon in her hand a ring on her finger." Perhaps the ring denotes an engagement, and the lemon is the mute witness of a lover's periody and a broken yow, for we see the lady died an old BASIL BROWN. NEW YORK, March 12.

Nominated to the Hero Commission. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: If Chris Nau

mann of Paterson doesn't get a Carnegie medal for exceptional bravery, then no one ever was or ever will be entitled to such a recognition. What more thrilling exploit was ever performed than that of hanging by one hand under the trestie work and sustaining the boy with the other, while the railway train thundered over them? And only few minutes before he had saved the lad from drowning. Chris, you're a hero, and I take off my

hat to you. UPPER MONTCLAIR, March 12.

THE PROGRESSIVE AMIR.

Habib Cliab to Develop Material and Arch.

mological Resources of His Kingdom TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: The recent visit of Habib Ullah, "the beloved of God," in British India has opened out a new world to civilization and commerce as wel as to antiquar an research.

Afghanistan, with a population equal to the of Canada, is rich in natural products. In the days of the Empire of Ghor its silver mines gave their treasures to India, but for nearly two centuries they have been un toucked. From time to time quantities of gold have been found in the mountain streams, but nothing has been done to develop this Klondike of the East. In the days when the father of Sir Mortimer Durand won his laurely at Ghasni it was reported that there were tich coal fields, but the district of this ancient city has been closed to the traveller and Angua Hamilton was not permitted to enter i There are coal and copper in various parts of Afghanistan, but without railway communication nothing can be done to promote the industry. There are rich lead mines in Herat but they have been scarcely worked. Iron ore is abundant in various parts of the Hindu Kush. Letters from Peshawar assure me that the Amir promised the chief commissioner of the frontier province that he would seriously consider the question of railway extension within his dominions. Hitherto the Amir of Kabul has only dreamed of empire-the resuscitation dynasties of Ghasni and Ghor. But Habib Ullah is determined to enrich his kingdom. He contemplates the construction a railroad by way of Jahalabad to Kabul, either through the Khyber Pass or along the right bank of the Kabul River

The Amir's kingdom is not only rich in natural resources, but also in the treasures of antiquity. The Afghan city of Balkh is the ancient Bactra. The ruins, according to Vambery, occupy a space twenty miles in circuit, and it is certain that at a very early date it was the rival of Ecbatana, Ninevel and Babylon. In the days of Marco Polo it was "a great and noble city." But the Amir of Kabul has strenuously opposed any attempt of Kabul has strenuously opposed any attempt to excavate these ancient ruins. Now it will all be changed. The Amir in a conversation with an Orientalist in Calcutta declared his willingness to protect any party of expiorers who may be ready to enter his dominions for antiquarian research. Thus it has come to pass that through the happy visit of the Amir to India we have now a "new world" to conquer—a new world for commercial enterprise and a new world for antispurarian research.

world" to conquer—a new world for commercial enterprise and a new world for antisquarian research.

Habib Ullah has made a most favorable impression on the officials of British India, He is singularly intelligent and well educated. He speaks Persian and Pashtu with great fluency, and he can read and understand both Russian and English. He has given the greatest attention to details, from the planting of strawberry beds and the playing of bridge whist to the successful methods of warfare in Japan and South Africa. He has expressed a desire to have a Boer General sent to Kabul to instruct his men in sharpshooting, and he has decided to send two of his officers to study military tactics in Japan.

The Amir brought a retinue of not lees than 1,500 people with him (all fed at the expense of the British Government). For when he left his country he was determined to take with him every man of influence who had shown any disloyalty to his person so that he could not make trouble in his absence. Angus Hamilton in his recent book on Afghanistan does not give a favorable impression of the father, the late Amir Abdurrahman. But letters from India assure me that Habib Ullah is unquestionably a man of great ability and statesmanship and that his visit to India will result in great and important changes in Central Asia which will be both of interest and profit to the whole world.

New York, March 11.

Angle-Afghan. nd profit to the whole world.

New York, March 11. ANGLO-APGHAN.

WHEN TAILORS ROSE IN THEIR MIGHT. Refused to Permit a Performance That

Satirized Their Craft. From the American Tailor and Cutter. In 1769 Foote had produced a burlesque, the author of which has never been discovered, entitled "The Tailors; a Tragedy for Warm Weather." Dowton announced the revival of this piece for his benefit. As the title implies.it was a satire upon the sartorial craft, and upon the bills being issued an in-dignation meeting was convened by the

knights of the needle, who wowed to oppose the performance by might and main. Menacing letters were sent to Dowton telling him that 17,000 tailors would attend

telling him that 17,000 tailors would attend to his piece, and one, who signed himself "Death." added that 10,000 men could be found if necessary. These threats were laughed at by the actors; but when night came it was discovered that the craft were in earnest, and that, with few exceptions, they had contrived to secure every seat in the house, while a mob without still squeezed for admission. The moment Dowton appeared upon the stage there was a hideous uprosr, and some one threw a pair of shears at him. Not a word would the rioters listen to, nor would they accept any compromise in the way of changing the piece. Within howled and hissed without intermission hundreds of exasperated tailors: outside howled and beliewed thousands of raging tailors, who attempted to storm the house. So formidable did the riot wax that a Magistrate had to be sent for and special constables called out, but these were helpless against overs whelming odds, so a troop of Life Guarde, was ultimately summoned, who after making sixteen prisoners put the rest to flight. sixteen prisoners put the rest to flight.

Overcrowded Vienna. Vienna correspondence Pall Mall Gazette.

Visitors to Vienna, admiring the symmetrical compactness of the city, little think how dearly this compactness is paid for. Shocking revelaregarding the overcrowding which exists among the poorer classes were made at a congress convened to discuss the housing question here cent, of the whole population of the city, live in apartments containing only one room besides to kitchen. Of these dwellings 23,897 are reported to be overcrowded; that is to say, occupied by six

Conditions in the country towns are very little better. It was found that in sixty provincial places nearly a quarter of a million people, or 22 per cent. of the total population, were living in one room, and 85 per cent. of these apartments had six of nore inmates. Under such conditions it is difficult to fight against the spread of consumption and other infectious diseases, and herein, as one speaker remarked, "the sufferings of the poor constitute the danger of the rich."

Redwood.

The following statistics, gathered by the lumber record bureau of San Francisco, show the great growth of California's redwood shipmen s in the past ten years: Year.

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practi	cally a gal	in of 150 per ce ments went to	nt.	
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Australia and the Orient 19.971,08 South America. Mexico and Central America Territory of Hawaii 1 540 194 Europe and Africa

Relics of Old Newgate.

Oregon and Washington

From Reynolds's Newspaper It is, perhaps, a little curious that nothing of old Newgate survives in London's magnineers new Sessions House beyond two insignificant relies -a portion of the old gallows' beam, showing the groove worn by the executioners' ropes, and part of the door of the press yard. Other more interesting relies of this historic prison have been wide scattered. Not long ago the door of the codemned cell was sold by auction for £13 can ominous figure), and the fittings of the cell, together at the the old bell, were bought for £100 for Mme. Tus sand's Exhibition, the bell, which was cast in if bearing this inscription: "Ye people all was he me ring, be faithful to your God and King." steps by which so many doomed men have r to the scaffold found a purchaser for £1 12s.

How to Address a Mother-in-Law.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SEN-SEC. The different "Prospective Son-in-law" might be obviate at least as far as his mother in law is concernby resorting to a subterfuge recently related by an old married man. Similarly perplexed in his early wedded life, whenever he had to address the mother of his wife it was always with a preface of "Oh, I say"; but to use the words of the man After the first year it was a cinch, for then I called

her grandma. NEW YORK, March 12.